

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

and is still, given to the faithful administration of which our nation is moving on to its hour of glory, and to which, to my mind, its highest welfare and honor have been most safely and satisfactorily entrusted.

I shall never be a part of my consciousness, nor be record against me, that I have united, connected with, countenanced, encouraged, or palliated

land for all but me. We have faithfully kept the compact; and the descendants of all races are filling to their will, all the places of our highest civilization and attainment. It is a noble exhibition, and in its perfection, would be what it is designed to be, the glory of the whole earth. But a single leak in the vessel, disregarded and neglected, is as surely fatal

The only thing which, under the circumstances would be the most valuable to the rebels is the death of Mr. Lincoln; while, on the other hand, the election would be the most shattering blow to them. For it would say plainly to the whole world that the loyal people of the United States, while they differ upon many points of policy, were heartily agreed

sions and the relation of events to the godliness that was so dear to us—recognizing the fact where the assault of the slaveryocracy was fiercest, the time being, there was the vital point to be maintained—and remembering that the law of development and progress is, "first the blade, then the ear, then the full grain," and "not despising the corn fully ripe," and "not despising the seed."

numbers. They constitute as gallant a
our armies as carry our banners any-
leased, they would soon return to again
battle for our cause. We are told that
sacle in the way of exchange is the statu
negroes captured from our armies, the U
claiming that the cartel covers all who

not to vote at all or to vote the Lincoln ticket. And hence they have decided that if the electors thereon will pledge them to their votes according to the decision of the majority, they will vote for Lincoln, whether for Lincoln or Fremont, the same as they have obtained by the heading on the tickets. It is a pending looking to his last arrangement comes necessary to complete them, then their success. In this way, every loyal

...determined either
electoral ticket,
elves to throw
the majority,
ne to be ascer-
negotiations are
t, and if it be-
is no doubt of
vote in Mary-

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takes one through "The Notes" and a de-

The settlement consists of half a dozen different huts and barns. Two smaller huts are near the main road, crossing an open field, and penetrating a "crest" of original growth, through which the John Brown homestead. The two smaller barns are of moderate plain and painted. In the yard near the house is a rock of huge proportions. By the side of this rock lies buried the body of the first slain martyr, who came to become a household word, and whose name is mentioned on the granite slab, formerly used to designate the burial place of Capt. John Brown, the grandfather of the hero of Harpers Ferry. Upon this stone are the following inscriptions:

In Memory of Capt. JOHN BROWN, who died at
Yakima, Wash., Dec. 17, 1881.

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

per's grave, Oct. 17, 1839.

WATSON BROWN, son of John and Dr. Watson, Brown, born Dec. 31, 1839, and married at Oklawaha, Kansas, Aug. 30, 1856, for his subsequent wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Brown.

WATSON BROWN, Oct. 7, 1833, was wounded at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, and died Oct. 19, 1835.

The humble stone inscribed as above is located in a plain American history. A few rows surround the grave. The grave and the rock are closed by a plain white marble.

The husband's country, surrounded by finest of the mountain and forest scenery, which Adirondack region is so justly celebrated as "Nitch" through which we pass in approaching New Elba is a mountain pass, unsurpassed for grandeur anything of its kind on the continent.

Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, wife, Ann, born 1839, and Sarah, who continued to leave to the monument until within a few months, have been buried in and more eligible homes in California. They united the journey via the overland route, taking with

There is a painful rumor, not yet fully confirmed, that after leaving Missouri, it has been heard

that they were John Brown's family, they were sent by Missouri guerrillas, captured, robbed and sent away. Nothing would he more natural to them, who knew that the family were in the hands of the enemy, should be thus victimized. Though considerable time has elapsed since there has been any direct letters from the party, it is still hoped that the distressing condition of the country is soon corrected.

The homestead is at present occupied by Mr. Riley, a brother of Salmon Brown's wife. Though of the Harper's Party, he was deeply in sympathy with the anti-slavery purpose of the old men who were the founders of the settlement. He was informed by Mr. Hinckley that, during the present war, the abolitionists, from various parts of the country, who have gone to the Saranac Lakes, and among the Adirondacks, have been made a pilgrimage also to the grave of old John Brown, and that the latter has received honor to him, whom, so recently as '59 it crucified, because he loved Liberty too well.

The sword of John Brown proved weak and useless in the hands of the "free men" in the Chertown prison, the world will suit soon forget. A most potent weapon, inspired by an invincible moral purpose. Then all Virginia quaked and trembled at the name of John Brown, with a McCallan and all his hosts up her soul!

If to the immense contributions of treasure and

suppression of the rebellion, there had been added

BY" would long ere this have been shattered, and it all hope of preserving for slavery a foothold upon the continent! With John Brown the negro was a man, with the same inherent rights which belong to all men. Mr. Lincoln would not have the negro a man, but he does not want him for a neighbor or citizen, and does not believe the the country can do so harmoniously and prosperously together. With the difference of belief, shared also by so many of Mr. Lincoln's constituents, the "Confederacy," instead of being shattered, has become so far solidified that J. F. R. expects at least to smile at any proposition for peace, except such as shall come of independent action.

ANON. M. POWELL

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 19, 1864.

ENCOURAGING LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

The following letter from the Rev. EDWARD KILL, Southampton, Eng., having been kindly placed in my hands, I have thought it well to send it to our brethren here.

judge best, we hasten to lay it before our readers.

PORTWENNAW, SOUTHWAMPTON, AVE, 8, 1864

DEAR SIR: I beg to thank you for various copies of the Syracuse papers, and thank you very much for your communications on the anti-slavery movement, nor do I fail to every advance made, and I entertain no shadow of doubt that the present conflict will end in the complete extirpation of the monster evil of slavery from your shores. The efforts of those so laudably employed in the education of the colored race and their consequent elevation to the level of the white race, and the more so far as I can judge—at all events equal—the most philanthropic labor ever carried on by any class of laborers for the good of their fellow-men, and their merits will be handed down to a grateful posterity under the names of the Howards, the Clarks, the Wilkes, and the other benefactors of our Country. I quite concur with the prayer of my fellow countrymen

cy of not listening to any overtures of reconciliation

the abolition of slavery. The rebellion had its origin in the man-robbing system of slavery, and never will the Commonwealth be safe whilst this most monstrous of all crimes is tolerated in any shape. To enable 300,000 free men and women's labor to live in abundance, and to satisfy their own selfish envious and covetous desires, it is necessary that the millions of human beings who are the property of the Commonwealth be kept all the culpability of the prolonged miseries of war. How little can their so-called President and the other guilty conspirators against the Union understand in this respect their conduct will be held responsible in the history of this rebellion is read, not only by the present but future generations!

It is the duty of the Union to free the negro, to make him a free man, to make him a citizen of the Union. He has shown his noble nature in the entertainment lately given at his mansion to negro children. Depend on it that it is his true policy of the Union. Treat the negro people as you treat the white people. If you are true to it in all respects as you treat every other citizen, it is a fine, noble race—superior, mentally and physically, to most of the Asiatic races—and certainly to some of the noblest of the European nations.

to that of minister, I had four of the colored race from

nidad as boarders in my house; they came
 with my other boarders on perfectly equal terms—
 slept in the same rooms—ate at the same table—played
 at the same sports—and learned the same lessons
 which included Greek and Latin) as their fellow-
 scholars, and gained as many prizes for scholarship
 and good conduct as the rest. So great is my regard
 for this branch of the human family, and so profound
 my grief for the cruelty with which it has been treated
 by my own section of the children of God, that I be-
 lieve I shall never see one more than two in being in

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